

The Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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SOMETIME.

Sometime from the waking of birds,
From the rosy breaking of morn,
And all the day and the night,
Till another day is born,
I shall know that my love is near.

Sometime by a window fair,
That openeth to the west,
In the light of the morning day
I shall find the homelike rest
That comes when my love is near.

Sometime I shall have no fears
When I wake from my sleep at night;
When the ghostly moon appears,
I shall shrink not from her light -
I shall know that my love is near.

[Appleton's Journal.]

Recollections of Charles Sumner.

THE SENATOR'S HOME AND PICTURES.

[From Scribner's for November.]

Perhaps the pleasantest part of Washington is that which surrounds the little gem of a park called Lafayette square.

On the south side of it, across Pennsylvania avenue surrounded by ample grounds, is the White House. On the east is a row of fine old houses, each illustrative from its owner, beginning with that occupied by Mr. Seward, and ending with the one built long years ago by Admiral Wilkes, who is still its owner.

On the western side there are some new houses, in one of which Senator Schurz resides, but most of them are old and solid, beginning with that of Dr. Peter Parker, once Minister to China, and ending with the house built by Commodore Decatur, with walls like a fort - one of the finest of the olden time.

On the north side is the house built by Admiral Shubrick, and in which he lived and died, Corecoran's magnificent mansion, Riggs' fine house, the quaint, old St. John's Episcopal Church, the Grace Church of the city, - and then the block in which Mr. Sumner lived. His house faced the east, but had windows looking to the south, upon Lafayette square. It would be hard to find a pleasanter corner in all the city. Here the Senator had built a modest three story brick house, curiously arranged, so that the lower story, hall and all, could be thrown into one room, and in which he had the northern, eastern and southern light. Into this house he gathered his art treasures, collected by himself, and by his brothers already gone, in many lands. Here he arranged them, superintending the hanging of every picture, the placing of every bust. So numerous were the paintings that not only every inch of wall space in the halls as well as the principal rooms, was covered, but many pictures hung on the doors, stood in the corners, acted as screens for fire-places, or stood on movable easels. One hundred and fifty-three framed engravings were found by the appraisers, and scheduled and valued with care as they hung in Mr. Sumner's house. There were also several portfolios of various sizes, bursting with engravings of value, which two experts were occupied in cataloguing for the larger part of two days. The framed engravings, however, were the best, and the manner in which they were hung indicated the Senator's knowledge and love of art.

Over the dining-room mantel hung Tintoretto's "Miracle of St. Mark," or "The Miracle of the Slave," as it is more usually called, painted somewhere about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was bought in Paris, of W. H. Kellogg, the artist, and is said by experts, to be the study from which Tintoretto painted the great picture, still at Venice. This was given, in the Senator's will, made in the summer of 1872, to Mr. Joshua B. Smith, the colored member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who was so active in procuring the rescinding of the resolution of censure passed

by the Legislature against Mr. Sumner, and who was the messenger from Massachusetts to the Senate to inform them that this stain had been removed from the escutcheon of the old Bay State. The friendship between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Smith had been long and warm, and had been founded on the appreciation of the one for the work of the other, and the work is so illustrated by the great master, that it is well this picture, which depicts the removal of the fetters from one of the chief liberators to one of the chief liberated. The picture is described by Taine, in "Italy - Florence and Venice," pp. 314-316. Whittier tells the story in his "Legend of St. Mark."

Standing before this picture, the wife of one of the leading members of the Massachusetts delegation said to me: That painting made Charles Sumner Senator! The statement - I tell the story as it was told to me - shows the manner of Mr. Sumner's entrance into the ranks of the anti-slavery.

He had returned from Europe in 1840, and resumed the practice of law. He had made his great Fourth of July oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in 1845. He had taken his place as juridical writer, and Judge Story had said: "I shall die content, so far as my professorship is concerned, if Charles Sumner is to succeed me."

He had achieved social distinction abroad as well as at home. He had made himself felt in politics; he had protested against the Mexican war, and he had assailed with powerful strokes the Fugitive Slave Law. Still he was not an abolitionist, for at that time - and here I quote from Schurz's oration - "abolitionism was by no means a fashionable thing. An anti-slavery man was then, even in Boston, positively the horror of a large portion of polite society. To make anti-slavery speeches was looked upon, not only as an incendiary, but a vulgar occupation; and that the highly-refined Sumner, who was so learned and able, who had seen the world, and mixed with the highest social circles in Europe, who knew the classics by heart, and could deliver judgment on a picture or a statue like a veteran connoisseur, who was a favorite with the wealthy and powerful, and could, in his aspirations for an easy and fitting position in life, count upon their whole influence if he only would not do anything foolish - that such a man should go among the abolitionists, and not only sympathize with them, but work with them, and expose himself to the chance of being dragged through the streets with a rope round his neck like William Lloyd Garrison, - that was a thing at which the polite society of that day would revolt, and which no man could undertake without danger of being severely dropped. But that was the thing which the refined Sumner actually did - and he was forced to it by the feelings which swelled his heart when, having returned to his office, No. 4 Court street, in full dress, from some festive occasion, he saw the mob dragging Garrison through the streets with a rope round his neck. Hillard, to whom he spoke, can tell what he said at the moment. His story has told us what he did. From the pinnacle of social fame, he plunged into the sea of the ostracized, below, and became to the blue bloods of Beacon street, as no better than one of the wicked; and it was that speech, delivered in Faneuil Hall, entitled, "Our Immediate Anti-slavery Duties," on November 6, 1850, in which he threw himself into the anti-slavery cause with his whole heart and soul, being actuated in this non-conformist course by the fear of losing business, social ostracism, and other things in this speech, which Judge Jay pronounced "the greatest effort of the kind in the English language," that he struck the key-note to the irrepressible conflict about to follow in these words:

"There is a legend of the Church still living on the admired canvas of a Venetian artist, that St. Mark descending from the skies with headlong fury into the public square, broke the manacles of a slave in the presence of the very judge who had decreed his fate. This is known as 'The Miracle of the slave,' and grandly has art illuminated the scene! Should Massachusetts hereafter, in an evil hour be desecrated by any such decree may the good Evangelist once more descend with valiant arm to break the manacle of the slave."

The point in the speech was the description of the picture and the lesson he drew from it. Next day some one sent him an engraving of the scene he had depicted. When in Europe, in 1857, he purchased the study from which the great picture was made. Both are now in Boston, and photographs of them are being largely distributed through the land; and this seems to be the origin of the statement that Tintoretto made Charles Sumner Senator.

THE CHURCH NORTH IN NEW ORLEANS.

The old quarrel between the two sections of the Methodist Episcopal Church known as Northern and Southern Methodists, or the Church North and South, has never been reconciled even with the abolition of slavery, the assumed cause of the first division. All through the years since the war there has been more or less bitterness between "the brethren." We, therefore, in reading under the above caption the following article from the New Orleans Christian Advocate, Dr. Parker's Southern Methodist paper, was prepared to learn something to the disadvantage of the other. What Dr. Parker alleges of his Northern Irish-American brother Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Morrow, we are, as always in cases of churchly differences, prepared to receive cum grano salis. But to the article, which by the way we may add will, without doubt excite inquiry from some of the Rev. Morrow's people:

"Our Northern brethren have but one white church in this city - Ames chapel - and we believe this is their only white American church in Louisiana. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Morrow, speaking in the preachers' meeting in Boston, gives this account of his work:

"Last Monday, September 14, the preachers' meeting resumed its weekly sessions, which had been suspended during the heated term. An unusually large number of ministers were in attendance. The morning was occupied by devotional exercises and by reports on the state of the church by sundry brethren laboring in the Southern field. Rev. Mr. Morrow, of New Orleans, formerly of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, but now pastor of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church in New Orleans, was the first speaker. In fluent, forcible, candid style he stated that he had not found one of the finest churches, largest congregations and wealthiest of memberships, as he had been led to expect; but, on the contrary, an ordinary church, in which the average congregation numbered about forty, and whose membership was and is absolutely poor; that he had utterly failed to reach Southern families of Methodist proclivities; that many Northern Methodists in the city retained their certificates of membership, instead of handing them to him, being actuated in this non-conformist course by the fear of losing business, social ostracism, and other things in this speech, which Judge Jay pronounced 'the greatest effort of the kind in the English language,' that he struck the key-note to the irrepressible conflict about to follow in these words:

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G. T. RUBY, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. COBBIN, Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Commenting on the elections, *The Nation*, a New York independent weekly, says: "There is, however, no matter how salutary the influence of Democratic victories on the Republican party may be, great reason to fear that they may work a good deal of mischief. If the Democrats were a regularly organized opposition, led by able men, provided with a body of political doctrine and a stock of well-understood and deeply cherished traditions, most thinking people would say that it was about time that the Republican party gave way to it. But the Democratic party is not a regularly organized opposition. It has no body of political doctrine, and no traditions and no leaders. It is a loose, incoherent mass of persons, scattered in greater or less numbers over the Union, without any common need or common aims, and no hundred of them alike on any topic of national interest. No body can say what are their views about the currency, or the tariff, or the Southern problem, or the transportation problem, or the civil-service question, or any other question. Some of them say one thing on all these topics, and some say another, the exact opposite. The *World* and some of the New Yorkers say that the Democratic creed is summed up in the phrases 'hard money, free trade, home rule'; but the *Indiana* and *Ohio* brethren want paper-money and plenty of it, and 'virtual repudiation of the public debt'; and you probably could not find a Democrat in the country who would define for you what he meant by 'home rule' and at the same time explain to you how it was to be attained or preserved. The only things by which a Democrat is distinguishable from a Republican are the name and his desire to get the Republican out of office. Now, even if we admit that a 'party' can be made up in this way, such a party is clearly not an opposition—that is, an organization possessing certain definite political aims, and ready to take charge of the government if called on. There is, therefore, no successor for the Republican party ready; and until opinions and sympathies and ends have taken more definite shape and crystallized into something like organization, nothing is to be gained by throwing the Republicans out of power, although doubtless much may be gained by cutting down their majority in the House of Representatives. On the contrary, there is very great danger, of which we would warn those who are irritated or alarmed by the third-term talk, that, if the Democratic triumphs go much further, it may ruin our chances for a better regime in 1876. They will send into Congress a considerable force of politicians who have had no party training and are under no party discipline, and have no fixed party principles, who will, we may be sure, be tolerably violent and extravagant in their talk about the South, and the public debt and the currency, and this talk will find plenty of echo among their followers out-of-doors, and will rouse a great deal of unreasoning expectation at the South, and spread alarm among the public creditors, and deepen the already too deep distrust and dependency of business circles, and bring the Convention of 1876 together in the midst of a feverish reaction, in which the rashest, most reckless, and unscrupulous of the Republicans would once more be in the ascendant, and the principles and practices of the constitutional government be placed in greater peril than ever."

Gov. Ames of Mississippi was in the city on Thursday, the guest of Col. J. M. G. Parker, our genial and popular Surveyor of Customs.

THE STATE ELECTION.

At this time we are not prepared to say what is the actual result of the election—that is, whether the State has gone Republican or Democrat; but we believe the Republicans have succeeded in electing the Treasurer and a bare majority of the members of the House of Representatives and three out of the six members of Congress. If this is a correct estimate, we have had a very narrow escape, indeed; and all those who believe that the overthrow of Republican rule in Louisiana would result in the enslavement of the colored people and the annihilation of new comers, should go down upon their knees and thank God for this much; and while we shall join them in their thanksgiving and rejoice in the escape, at the same time we wish it to be understood that we entertain no fears of the direful results predicted in the case of a Democratic victory. To us this election is full of hopeful signs. It has taught two valuable lessons. First, that the colored race has grown out of its swaddling clothes, and can no longer be used by designing, selfish and unscrupulous white demagogues; that official power and patronage are not more powerful than the people; that nominations obtained by corrupt and unscrupulous means will not command the votes of the suffragans; and last, but not least by far, that colored men are no more less than men, and will vote and act with those who they believe will respect their manhood and advance their interests.

Second, it has corrected an erroneous opinion heretofore entertained by the whites, that under no circumstances could the colored people be induced to cooperate with them politically. For, however mistaken the policy of entering into compromises in places where the colored people are unquestionably in the majority, the Terrebonne compromise is proof positive that the white and colored people can and will ultimately join hands politically and work out the redemption of Louisiana; provided, that, in the event of a Conservative success in this contest, they do not forget that there are more colored votes in the State than there are white and attempt to ignore them. For if such a policy as this should be adopted it would force the colored voters back into a solid phalanx, which, under the leadership of shrewd and courageous leaders, would soon dislodge those they had assisted to power, which they abused.

We disagree with our contemporaries, the *Bulletin* and the *Republican*, in the explanation of causes which led colored men to vote the opposition ticket. The former thinks that the colored men who voted the Democratic ticket did so through fear, having been made to feel the superiority of the white race; and the latter says, they were paid. It was neither of these causes. The true solution of this remarkable conduct on the part of our colored friends is to be found in the extraordinary manner in which the late primary organization of the Republican party were perfected; notoriously were the mass of honest, laboring, non-office-holding Republicans denied participation in this important work, except at the risk of their lives, and in some instances (such as the tenth ward), Democratic roughs were employed by government officials, State and Federal, to intimidate colored Republicans and prevent them from electing their representative men in their own conventions. It is a manly rebuke and indignant protest against being treated as political tools by our white Republican allies, and the extension of the olive branch of peace to the native whites. Let us hope that these salutary lessons may not be lost, but that out of them may come that lasting peace of which Louisiana stands so much in need.

Hon. Chas. E. Nash, elected in our Sixth Congressional District as the Republican nominee, was the only colored Congressional candidate in the State. His election reflects credit upon his constituents.

With the general disappointment among Republicans as to the result of our city election, there is some satisfaction in the thought that, however slowly, Republican principles have permeated so far the ancient Bourbon Democrats, now known as the White League, that, despite their protestations and the assumed class spirit expressed in their party platform and enunciated by their newspaper organs and speakers, the Democracy, in their own peculiar manner of semi-intimidation and cajolery, worked for a colored vote. Many of the leaders, violent Leaguers, going to the polls arm in arm with the black citizen. If with this beginning in a cause confessedly against the negro our Bourbon Democracy have abandoned the main tenets of their self-styled principles, we may begin to hope that what the *Picayune* in its Wednesday issue avows may at last be possible. That journal says:

"The only solution of our present political difficulty and antagonism of races is to divide the colored vote on political, instead of race and color issues. It can be done by a course of liberal concessions and kindness on the part of the whites."

For this cause we labor. Whenever this is fairly and honestly done Republican principles will have obtained, and whatever the name of the political party, the colored voter, like other classes of citizens, will be found casting his ballot for those measures and candidates best subserving his interests. The Democracy have now their opportunity. Will they renounce their prejudices, and accept the common sense solution to permanent prosperity? We shall see.

The *American Citizen* is the name of a well written and excellently made up weekly, published every Saturday at two dollars per year, at Lexington, Ky., by the "American Citizen Printing Company," for whom Henry Seroggins is the managing editor. Controlled by and interested in the colored citizen, the paper is yet in the higher and more general sense the exponent of true American thought in the rights of all the people. In its salutary it says:

"While it is desired that no political party shall be held responsible for anything that may appear in our columns, we shall adhere to the principles of the Republican party, as they are our principles, and we believe them to be correct. As long as the rights of the negro remain a question at issue between the two great political parties, there will be no other consistent course for us to pursue, however we may differ from the Republican party upon other questions. It shall be our object, if possible, to cultivate a better feeling among the people than now exists, and we shall invariably avoid vituperations and personal appeals to prejudice. Reason shall govern in all things. While we shall be candid, outspoken and frank, we will, in all our dealings, observe those rules of decency and propriety that should and will always govern those who have a proper regard for the feelings of others, and a just appreciation of the proper relation between man and man, and keeping in view the law of mutual kindness. 'Whatever you would that men should do to you, do you even so to them.'"

"We are American citizens, and are proud of our State, however unjust we think she may have been toward us, and feel an interest, in common with all good citizens, in preserving her good name, in promoting her prosperity and the development of her vast natural resources."

Heartily endorsing the purpose and the object of our young contemporary, we cordially welcome its advent, and bid it God-speed.

A triumph that we take special pleasure in rejoicing in, is the election of Hon. Jacques A. Gla, Republican candidate to the State Senate for the Seventeenth District, over Geo. C. Benham, the dictatorial nominee of office-holding, unprincipled would-be leaders, by a majority of twelve hundred and seventy votes. When in North Louisiana, Gov. Pinchback particularly advised Republicans against using their ballots to elect a candidate so disreputably imposed as the party nominee, as was Mr. Gla's opponent. Thanks to the sterling sense of the people this advice was heeded and the result is shown in Mr. Gla's triumphant victory as per the following dispatch:

"DELTA, LA., Nov. 6, 1874.

"To Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback:

"Carried the district by twelve hundred and seventy majority."

"B."

OUR TRIP TO TERREBONNE AND LAFOURCHE.

Last Sunday morning Senator Pinchback, accompanied by the writer, left our city per the Morgan Opelousas Railroad for a trip of political observation and discussion in the parishes of Terrebonne and Lafourche. Arrived about noon at Houma, the Senator found an enthusiastic and hearty welcome greeting him at the depot, where he was driven through the town amid crowds of Republican friends, well-thronged about the carriage, welcoming the presence of their chosen leader. Arrived at the house of State Senator Cane, an assemblage of some two thousand persons had convened, to which, after a hearty lunch prepared by the hospitable wife of our host, Senator Pinchback delivered an able and very eloquent address. The compromise scheme of the Democratic White League enemy was discussed, and the whole purpose of subverting a Republican majority and accomplishing mischief and ruin was explicitly laid bare. Fairly served, with no disposition to cheat, with every wish to accord the colored citizen equal rights and a share of the offices in parishes where he was in a minority as in a majority, Senator Pinchback said he commended the compromise spirit.

But in Terrebonne alone, or in similar parishes where there was a large black majority, to make the movement, the sole aim of the opposition was manifestly sinister. They sought by fraud and cajolery to accomplish a Democratic triumph in the election by Republicans of a portion of their ticket. Direct and eloquent, Senator Pinchback was listened to with an eagerness attesting the importance of his hearers attached to his words. Every few minutes being greeted with rounds of applause as he illustrated his logic by a witty saying or clinched his argument by humorous anecdote and appropriate words. Closing one of the best speeches he ever delivered, the Senator was assured amid hearty greetings and tumultuous applause that the tricks of the Democratic opposition were in vain, and the Republicans of Terrebonne would stand by their colors and standard-bearers to a man, rolling up a handsome majority on the next day, Monday, for the Republican parish and district ticket. The editor of this paper followed Governor Pinchback in a few appropriate remarks, after which the meeting was addressed by several local speakers. An excellent dinner prepared by our host Cane and his lady fitted our party for a ride of sixteen miles by carriage to Thibodaux, where the Senator was booked to speak at night. Just before leaving the town we were joined by Judge Sloanaker, who had just returned from a trip with Superintendent of Education Brown and Judge Sewell up the Teche, where they had held large and enthusiastic Republican meetings. The Judge, though tired with travel and wearied with public speaking, at once accompanied us; and under the supervision of Mr. Cresier, a brother of the Republican candidate for the Senate in the district, we arrived after a dusty ride of some three hours in the vicinity of Thibodaux. Here, a mile from town, Senator Pinchback was given the most enthusiastic welcome by a cavalcade and companies of citizens who, preceded by fife and drum, had marched down to meet him. Surrounding the carriage they marched with it to town, where everybody, young and old, white and colored, seemed to be on the streets to greet their honored visitor. Innumerable cheers continually rent the air as the procession wended its way, and not until we arrived at the house of Mr. Cresier, candidate for State Senator, did they break rank and return to the square in front of the courthouse. A supper at Mr. Cresier's, worthy of his guests and his own well deserved reputation of hospitality, found all prepared for the meeting at the square. Accompanying Mr. Cresier and Governor Pinchback, Judge Sloanaker not having yet determined to abandon an eager raid he had been making on a fat turkey, we walked to the

meeting. Assembled in the courthouse square were fully three thousand people, men and women, colored and white, who, notwithstanding the cold, the night being quite chilly, listened with rapturous attention to Governor Pinchback and the other speakers. On introduction, so loud and long was the applause that several minutes elapsed ere quiet was restored on Senator Pinchback's assuming the stand. He spoke ably and conclusively of the great issues involved in the pending struggle, and as a great number of Democratic whites were present the occasion was not lost on them. At the conclusion of his remarks amid intense applause, the Senator was buried under showers of bouquets, which fell in every direction as thrown on the stage by ladies and children. With thousands of voices shouting greetings and satisfaction at the Republican utterances delivered, the writer can give but inadequate description of the real scenes which occurred. It was emphatically an ovation. Judge Sloanaker who was the next speaker, made one of his usual witty, humorous and all powerful address. After which the concluding remarks were made by the writer, when, with hearty cheers and three times three for Governor Pinchback and the success of their ticket, the meeting adjourned, every voter determined to do Republican duty the ensuing day.

In closing, we express our obligations to Parish Clerk Mr. Flanklin and family, for their cordial treatment of us during our stay in Thibodaux.

PERSONAL.

Senator J. R. West left our city Thursday evening for Washington, via Indianapolis, the home of Senator Morton. The position of this gentleman at this time assumes double importance, he being the only Senator representing this State in the United States Senate, owing to the tardiness of the Senate to act on the credentials of our Senator elect. It will be largely in his power to speedily settle the Louisiana case by the admission of Senator Pinchback to his seat in the Senate, or hold it in abeyance, and as he has publicly on more than one occasion pledged himself to do all in his power to secure Senator Pinchback his seat, the Republicans of Louisiana, his immediate constituency, will watch with anxious interest his course in that direction.

Senator John A. Logan is seriously sick. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says he is still confined to his home suffering from a threatened congestion of the lungs. He is troubled with a terrible cough and endures intense pain. Even under the most favorable auspices it will be a long time before he is fully recovered.

"Warwick," Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy, who has so felicitously written society notes for our columns hitherto, to the delight especially of our fair lady readers, leaves for Washington, D. C., where he will sojourn this winter, on the 12th inst. We are pleased to announce, that, as our Washington correspondent, "Warwick" will continue to enliven our readers; and his many friends here as elsewhere in the country will have satisfaction in perusing the graceful effusions from his pen.

Hon. Jere. Haralson is one of the Republican Congressional nominees elected in Alabama. The Hon. Jerry is truly representative, and will no doubt do good service for his constituents.

Col. K. R. Cobb, Internal Revenue Agent for the district of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, is in town.

We are pleased to note the election of our confere the Hon. Henri J. Burch, of the Baton Rouge *Grand Era*, to the State Senate, and his associate Republicans on the ticket. As usual East Baton Rouge polled a handsome majority for the Republican ticket. Having experience and ability our friend Burch, we doubt not, will be modestly equal to the responsible duties entrusted to him.

The *LOUISIANIAN* may always be found at Stambaugh's news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. F. H. opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

In an article considering the result of the election in Indiana, and its causes, the *Indianapolis Journal* says: "While it would be in the last degree cowardly for Republicans to accept a single defeat as marking the downfall of their party, it would be a clear sign of political insanity for them to deny that it is intended more or less as a rebuke for the party, and for the unfortunate mistakes of administration and legislation into which it has fallen. It is useless to deny that such mistakes have been made, or that the result of last Tuesday is largely due to them. That result does not mean that the people of Indiana are permanently Democratic, or that they have suddenly fallen in love with that party, but it does mean that the Republican Party has erred, that it is now before the bar of public opinion, and that it must do works meet for repentance before it can be restored to confidence. It is a party of noble origin, grand achievements, and equally grand possibilities. It contains more elements of vitality than any other political party ever organized in this country. To admit that it could be destroyed by a single defeat or a score of defeats would be to confess that ignorance is stronger than intelligence, reaction better than progress, the sentiment of slavery more vital than that of liberty. In short, it would be to admit that the experiment of a free government, based on the intelligence of the people and universal suffrage, is a failure. But, in order to make the party what it has been, and what it ought to be, it must apply itself with high resolve, where it still has the power, to the work of reform, of retrenchment, of economy, and of exposing every abuse and punishment of every wrong practiced in its name. It must become more the party of the people and less the party of office-holders. It must declare its independence of canons rule and corrupt rings of every sort. It must insist the rigid accountability of office-holders to the people, and show itself to be in fact as well as in theory, the embodiment of the best sentiment of the country. By this path, and this only can the Republican party regain the confidence of the people."

We have received No. 5 of the *Louisville Evening Tribune*, a journal managed by an association of printers, "for the rich man, the poor man, the man of elegant leisure, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the grocer—for everybody." As its prospectus states it is non-committal or independent in politics and aims to be essentially a newspaper, though as always in States like Kentucky, the independence of the paper leans towards straight Democracy. A readable, spicy sheet we are pleased to welcome the *Tribune* and gladly exchange.

The honest Republican attitude of the Donaldsonville *Chief* on the candidacy of Hon. Pierre Landry, the regular Republican nominee in the seventh senatorial district for the Senate, deserves as it will receive the hearty esteem of true Republicans throughout the State. Against an effort by dishonest party officials and bad men to defeat Mr. Landry the *Chief* stood firm, nobly advocating the right, and doing much to secure Mr. Landry's election.

The Hon. Michael Hahn, recently unanimously elected in his St. Charles parish for the House of Representatives in our General Assembly, illustrates in his election how it is possible even in Louisiana to be a good Republican, and yet so deserving of the confidence of the people, that, in a parish like St. Charles where the Republican vote is large, the Democrats would themselves vote for him. We heartily rejoice in his success as the dawn of a better era for our State.

A White League company, drilling in front of the Mechanics' Institute on Dryades street, Thursday night last, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, expresses more cogently than words his ideas which dominate the present political majority of New Orleans.

Mr. A. W. A. DeLeon, of Boston, Massachusetts, writing to the *Louisville, Ky., Weekly Planet* of the 31st ult., on "a convention of colored newspaper men, and what it would accomplish," says: "Recent advocacy of such a convention in these columns and in the *LOUISIANIAN* has given to this subject a prominence it would be well to keep up. Our position in the country to-day is unparalleled, not only politically, but religiously, educationally and socially. The evils from which we suffer will 'at least be mitigated by the holding of such a convention, and is to be hoped that all colored newspapers will be represented so as to make it influential."

It is only by common understanding that we can evade becoming the prey of wily demagogues who are ever profiting by our want of organization, and the editors of colored newspapers should assemble—time and place are only secondary considerations—for the purpose of adopting a policy that will eradicate the infectious evils threatening to degrade and alienate us one from the other. If a healthy conservatism could be about, relief would be apparent where most needed.—Wherever the experiment has been tried, it has worked admirably. Courageous, consistent and liberty-loving conservatism must come to the rescue, ere we become the victims of our own ignorance and narrow partisanship.

Conventions called by colored men in the past have always been manipulated in the interests of men controlling the patronage of the Republican party. The mass of our people are becoming enlightened, and will no longer submit to this; they have become out of patience with such action, and demand of their representatives higher aims and nobler records. Having reached a new era, they will be guided by the councils of men in whose honesty, capacity and courageous consistency they have faith, and as newspaper editors have no time to lose upon trading politicians, their convention, if held, will exercise great influence with them. Those of the South must be made to see that they have outraged and their rights contemptuously refused to them. Separate schools, however, well officered and equipped; separate cars, however well embellished; galleries in public places of entertainment, however well lighted; hotels and restaurants got up especially for negroes, are but insults that must be abolished. They must be made to see that these cannot be attained without unity of action, for the extreme unwillingness to accord these was demonstrated in the last Congress having an overwhelming Republican majority. These are the fundamental principles upon which rests our Government, and a self-governed people will fully subscribe to such lofty professions, whether radicalism or conservatism rule the Republic."

How the election in New York was understood is conveyed in the following from *The Irish World*, a representative journal of Irish-Americans throughout the country. In its issue of the 31st ult. it says:

"The Irish world is not a partisan paper, and it has studiously refrained from saying anything for or against the candidates of either party. To such of our readers as reside in States where elections are to take place, all we have to say is: If you cannot swallow the entire ticket, scratch it. There is but very little difference to-day between the two prominent parties. The difference that we see is the name. All the great principles arising of the slavery question that the publican party fought for are acknowledged by the Democratic party. It is now not a question of principles, but of men. Vote, then, for the best man—for those whose your conscience tells you deserve your votes, regardless of party names or affiliations."

Congressman Henry L. Pierce, of the First District of Massachusetts was in brief. He expresses his gratification and says: "I accept the nomination with due appreciation. I hope the duties which will devolve upon me should it be confirmed by the people."

As chairman of the Committee of Seventy and general fagman for the D. C. P. W. L. party, B. H. Marr has issued his proclamations numerously during the past few months. He comes again with an order for a Democratic procession on to-night, and thanksgiving services in the Democratic churches on the 19th inst. With *pronunciamentos* and orders the irrepressible Marr is a success.

Gossip.

That Connecticut—Gentleman, who, to arrange his clothes from an upper window of his house, climbed into a neighboring tree and was there interviewed by several scores of angry wasps which alighted on his bald head and discovered the seat of his emotions, is said to have made the fastest time on record in regaining the ground impelled as he was by the pointed incentives of a thousand yellow-legged insects. Several new stars and an entire eclipse of the sun were discovered and experienced by him in his descent, and a brand new pair of pants completely spoiled. At present he is not disposed to climb.

So essential that, if there is a righteous man in Gomorrah, we would suggest his prayers for a copious down-pouring. Apropos of the efficacy of prayer, a clergyman writes to the *Independent* of the heavy rain North that occurred a few weeks ago, and states certain facts, as follows:

"1st, That after a painful long-continued drought the churches of a great city put up united prayers to Almighty God for rain. 2d, That on the second day thereafter a storm began which continued for five-days. 3d, That the predictions of the Weather Bureau, usually so trustworthy, were during these days so conspicuously inaccurate as to awaken wide-spread comment, complaint, and even derision. Earnest-hearted Christians enter into no dispute with philosophers, but they read in their Bibles, 'Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and prayed earnestly that it might not rain: and it rained not on the earth by the space of three years and six months. And he prayed again, and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit.'"

HORACE GRIZZLY.

Is said to have devoutly thanked God for putting it within his opportunities to acquire a trade. Partly in the same sense the saintly Clinton, the devout associate proprietor of the *Times* and of the State Auditor's office, has cause for gratitude in the recent elections. With a longing eye on the flesh pots of the past embodied in the pickings of the Auditorial ring, of which "brother-in-law" was chief; our Christian Auditor is yet thankful that just in time he and his relative bought the *Times*, whereon they can now grind such dulcet tones that come what may the public can be fished, even at the expense of such sterling party organs as the *Bullfinch* and the *Picayune*. Mentor of its associates and "chief instigator of the present political change," the *Times*, through its proprietor, rolls the whites of its eyes heavenward and thanks the its patron saint for its Yankee shrewdness.

RATHER NOVEL.

Would be the following exhibition which James Parton, who has a habit of saying queer things, delineated in a recent lecture in New York on the subject, "Our Scandalous Politics," and which he proposed should occur in New York during the Philadelphia centennial: "Imagine a vast and dismal enclosure, near Harlem, containing among other objects the following: A tenement house seven stories high and forty feet wide, containing sixty-four families, some of them taking a few boarders. Next to it a Fifth avenue stable, fitted with rosewood and black walnut, and hung with silver-mounted harness. A model horse car, for twenty passengers and containing seventy-five, a sweltering mass of humanity, drawn by two panting steeds; the driver in profanity at the reins, and the conductor packing his load, and thrusting furtive cur-

rency in his private and personal pocket. The South Carolina Legislature in session; New York ditto. Model of a new Court House, with a few of the wooden chairs that cost the city \$411 a piece. An historical painting, representing Oakes Ames' triumphant return to his constituents; panorama of Wall street, as it appeared during the panic; interior view of a city canals; a portrait of Morrissey in his seat in the House of Representatives and next to it an interior view of his gambling-house, time two A. M.; photographs of the intelligent jury who do not read newspapers and have formed no opinion."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Robert Toombs has been making another speech in Georgia, this day in Sparta. He advocated calling a convention to remodel the State Constitution and "forever killing fraudulent bonds," opposed the present terms of office in the State as too long, and, in short, denounced everything in general and Gen. Grant in particular.

Congressman William Lawrence's majority in the Eighth District of Ohio is 384. Hon. Charles Foster has 124 majority in the Tenth District and Hon. Laurin D. Wentworth 889 in the Seventeenth.

The official majority for Thomas J. Cason, Republican in the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, is 439.

The Pennsylvania Republicans have waked up.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The Democracy have just about enough victory to spoil them and confirm the Republicans in power. They will find their Congressmen divided and discordant on the issues of the day, with a strong tendency on the part of the leaders to retire to the political bone-yards for safe-keeping, while bunnies will revive all the old war cries and grow wild with fierce hunger for the spoils."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily avocations and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us, the earth has responded to the labors of the husbandman, the land has been free from pestilence, internal order has been maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed.

It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past, and in the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship, on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions and all secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving, and praise.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

She remained talking with a friend on the platform, till the cars were well under way, and then made a crazy rush to get on; caught hold of the railing of one car and had to let go, not being able to make the requisite jump; clutched at the side of the cars as it passed, and executed a medley of hornpipe and break-down; caught the railing of the car; didn't like it and let go, caught the forward railing of the next car, and being aided by the bystanders, who applied their hands, shoulders, knees, and knees to her back finally landed on the car platform one of the hottest and worst-soiled little fat women that ever journeyed.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The *State Register* comments as follows on the New Orleans correspondence of the *Inter-Ocean*:

"West was there, active as usual, but representing individual opinions rather than the feeling in his State. West is the man who ran away to Washington when the New Orleans insurrection was imminent, and then telegraphed over the country his opinion that Kellogg was a coward."

The above from the "Curtis" correspondence of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, shows the capacity of that Kellogg organ for misrepresenting affairs. Senator West never "telegraphed" that Kellogg was a coward, nor did he run "away to Washington," but went there. Kellogg's written request. Those facts were "telegraphed over the country," but Senator West did not do it, and the *Inter-Ocean* knows this as does everybody who reads the papers. We never heard any body say that Senator West is a coward."

The Republican Nominating Convention of West Baton Rouge adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, during Hon. T. T. Allain's legislative career, we emphatically assert that not one member in the House of Representatives deserved or received more commendation for his meritorious services.

He was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and through his efforts nearly a millions of dollars were thrown off from the tax payers burden. He was a strenuous advocate of the Funding Bill which reduced taxation from 21 1/2 mills on the dollar for State taxes to 14 1/2 mills. He was the Representative who called for a committee to investigate the School Fund and exposed the delinquencies of former administrations, and other bills which shows that Mr. Allain is worthy of the confidence of all Republicans of this and other parishes composing the Fourteenth Senatorial District, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention do re-indorse the nomination of Hon. T. T. Allain as the regular nominee of the Republican party of the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and pledge our undivided support, let it further

Resolved, That we endorse the actions of the State administration of which Gov. Wm. P. Kellogg is the head; be it further

Resolved, That we fully concur in the nominations of the State Convention held in New Orleans, August 5, 1874, and we pledge the nominees our undivided support; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Sugar Planter*, *N. O. Republican*, *Deville Pioneer*, and *N. O. LOUISIANIAN*.

The convention adjourned sine die.

T. T. ALLAIN, President.
OSCAR HOYT, Secretary.

HEALTHFUL BEDS.

What a clumsy, formidable piece of furniture the bed of our grandmothers would present during house-cleaning, even to the well-developed muscle of Bridget! What a searching espionage had to be frequently instituted among the anger holes in the joints, and throughout the length of the bed-cord! What strength it took to give it tension adequate to holding firm the burdens it bore! Then the moving of the solid wood, that was then guileless of veneer. How modern invention has changed all! Now we say presto! and away leap the mattresses and up jump the springs, and all of the spots sacred to the domestic *cimex lectularius* are exposed to view—the whole structure, obedient to the magic roll of castors, is moved by the slightest effort. Those who prefer a more solid superstructure than springs give, find it in broad slats, or in steel, so interwoven as to make a firm foundation.

During the war a friend of our family, who had been in service some months, came to visit us. We were gladdened by the thought of the comfort he would experience in lying again upon a bed. What a grateful contrast, we thought, it would be to solid mother earth! Imagine our surprise, upon inquiring how he had slept, at the reply "Very badly, till I laid upon the floor. As soon as I felt something beneath me, I was soon in the embrace of Morpheus."

We often hear travelers bewail the loss of the luxury of their own beds; in this, as in everything else, experience teaches us what creat-

ures of habit we are. I remember with what sympathy I first looked upon the sick and emaciated, seen lying on mats upon the stone floors of the mosques of the East, and yet, to them, their cool mats were doubtless more grateful than anything I could have substituted.

In country places we still find the traditional feather-beds of our ancestors and to see them, one is warranted in the belief that they have been put to the trying ordeal of a generation of births and deaths, without change of ticking or renovation of their contents. What can become a better store-house for infection than such a bed, be it made of feathers, of hair, or of any material capable of the absorption of impurities?

Germany excels any country with which I am familiar, in the cleanliness of its beds. It seems as much a part of yearly house-cleaning with them, to have the hair removed from the mattresses, to have it well beaten and sunned, and the cover washed, as it is with us to have carpets whipped and freed from their disease-begetting dust.

I grant that it would be difficult and expensive undertaking for an American housekeeper, for skilled laborers in any calling are rare, and when found, must be well paid, as they should be.

Knowing the obstacles, then, in the way to a thorough renovation of our beds, we should take all the more care to protect and air them. Every bed should have especially made for it, the size of the tick, a white, tacked comforter, not too thick, so as to be unmanageable in washing; over this the sheet is spread. Every bed in daily use should be subjected to the purifying rays of the sun at least once a week, and should be left open for the reception of air and light some time before being made up. Beds not frequently used are often found very musty and disagreeable to guests. The parlor beds, that swallow their own contents by a magic touch, are fair without, but in time, for the lack of proper airing, they become foul within.—*Science of Health.*

A. Simon, new and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the *LOUISIANIAN*, which may always be had there.

C. C. Talley, the news-vender, 19 Common street, has, besides an assortment of a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds, the *LOUISIANIAN* may always be found at his counter.

Special Notice.

COLORED MEN'S COMMITTEE OF SAFETY meets EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Central Church, corner Gasquet and Liberty streets.

F. C. ANTOINE, President.
H. A. CORBIN, Secretary, oct31 if

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSH, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

No. 110 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASANAVE, UNDERTAKER.

88.....BOURBON STREET.....83 NEW ORLEANS.

Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL, JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

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AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co., SAZERAC BRANDIES.

GENERAL IMPORTERS, Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office—No. 21 Canal Street, NEW ORLEANS.

BARNETT & CAMMACK, BROKERS.

12.....Carondelet Street.....12 BUY AND SELL Bonds, Stocks, Securities, State and City Indebtedness.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES.

Special attention to settlement of TAXES AND LICENSES.

July 25, 1874-ly

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS O.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, November 14, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of.....\$20,000.....\$20,000

1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000

1 prize of.....5,000.....5,000

40 prizes of.....\$400 each.....20,000

300 prizes of.....100 each.....30,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize are.....\$2,700

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize are.....900

270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$5,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$100.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50; Eighths, \$1.25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to Louisiana State Lottery Company, Lock Box 621, P. O., New Orleans.

Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF

DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, and J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS AND NEED-HAM & SONS, SILVER

TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS.

Has constantly on hand at his Showrooms, 80, 82 and 90 BARONNE STREET,

A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for early payment.

Music, Music Books, and Small Articles of Fancy.

PHILIP WERLEIN, 82 and 90 Baronne Street

Land University.

Land and Theological Department of the University, will be open for admission, permitting, in Common street, at Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1874.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such a special course of instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal), New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1874, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out towards Carrollton.

BARNETT & CAMMACK, BROKERS.

12.....Carondelet Street.....12 BUY AND SELL Bonds, Stocks, Securities, State and City Indebtedness.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES.

Special attention to settlement of TAXES AND LICENSES.

July 25, 1874-ly

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of this United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of legislation and administration, at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unimpaired of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the next Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that not bin but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discontinue and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Grant, of St. Landry, chairman; Sebastian, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brook, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green, of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stanga, of Orleans; Docton, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Cate, of Terrebonne; Myers, of St. Louis; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Calcasieu; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

MASONIC.



A. Y. M. M.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. Y. M. M., Wm. Waddy, W. M. M., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 638, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1838, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 85, A. Y. M. M., Wm. Thompson, W. M. M., meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E. M. M., meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY.

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

Wm. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTER OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lathern Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

Wm. THOMPSON, President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.

Wm. Thompson, Directors.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve

